Guides of naxalism in Andhra Pradesh

†1284. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main guides of naxalism are in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the advice Centre is giving to the State to bring them into mainstream; and

(c) whether Centre has given suitable directions to the concerned States to check the entry of specially trained naxalites in Chhattisgarh from neighbouring States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Several naxal outfits under different names are operating at present, with leaders from various States, including Andhra Pradesh.

Law and order being a State subject, action with respect to various aspects/issues related to naxalite activities lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments. The Central Government, however, supplements their efforts and resources by a variety of measures that include deployment of Central paramilitary forces which work under the control of the State Government concerned, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions, assistance for strengthening of the State police and Intelligence agencies, re-imbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of Intelligence, facilitating inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministries.

Some naxalite affected States have their own State-specific surrender and rehabilitation policies for naxalites, which are implemented by the State Governments concerned. Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme of Government of India, security-related expenditure is reimbursed to naxalite affected States for various items, which include reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs. 10,000 for a surrenderee without arms and upto Rs. 20,000 for a surrenderee with regular weapons in respect of hardcore, underground naxalite cadres and members of *dalams* who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy being implemented by the concerned State Government.

State Governments conduct need-based inter-State joint police operations. A Task Force under Special Secretary (Internal Security), consisting of officers of intelligence agencies, State police forces and Central paramilitary forces, deliberates upon the gamut of operational steps needed to deal with the naxalite activities and facilitates coordination between authorities of different States as may be necessary.

Increasing incidents of cognizable offences

†1285. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of cognizable offences without identity of criminals are increasing rapidly in the country and identity of responsible criminals is not investigated for long time;

(b) if so, the details of such types of cognizable offences during the last three years

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

along with present year in which even after three months of occurrence of incidents identity of criminal could not be identified;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to make any new policy or to constitute expert groups in relation to investigation of such type of crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), during 2004-06, charge-sheeting percentage of true cases investigated under IPC was 79.8%, 80.7% and 80.6% respectively and charge-sheeting percentage of true cases investigated under Special and Local Laws (SLL), was 96.9%, 94.5% and 95.3% respectively, which indicates a mixed trend. State/UT-wise details of investigation of cases under IPC and SLL during 2004 to 2006, as reported to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) by the States/UTs, are given in the Annexure [*See* Appendix 213 Annexure No. 4].

(c) No, Sir. While the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies, the Central Government supports the State Governments in their endeavours to investigate serious crimes to bring about a crime free society. The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and has issued advisories from time to time to the State Government/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

(d) Does not arise.

Crime rate in the Capital

1286. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the crime rate in Delhi for the last three years;

(b) the percentage of this rate as compared with other metros of the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the crime rate is increasing at an alarming rate in the Capital;

(d) the cause of this increase in such crime rates;

(e) what steps are being taken to bring the crime rate to the minimum in the Capital; and

(f) how many cases of crimes have been solved as compared to the detection of such crimes in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The information based on the compilation of information by NCRB is given below:

Year	Crime rate	% of crime rate in comparison to other Metros
2004	380.6	48.0
2005	398.8	48.4
2006	414.4	48.4